

condition in a human or mammal by exposure of the prospective mother to TGF $\beta$  or an effective derivative or analog thereof before attempted conception to elicit a transient hyporesponsive immune reaction to one or more antigens of a prospective father to thereby alleviate symptoms of the infertility condition.

On Page 15, the third paragraph should now read:

Figure 8. The effect of intra-uterine priming with sperm and TGF $\beta$  on induction of Th1-type immunity. Balb/c F1 female mice were immunised by intra-uterine infusion with CBA sperm in the presence or absence of 10 ng rTGF $\beta$ . Additional groups of uterine-ligated mice were mated naturally with CBA males, or were given sub-cutaneous immunisations with sperm in complete Freund's adjuvant. Ten days later mice were assessed for DTH to sperm antigens, or serum content of anti-sperm IgG2b immunoglobulin. Data was compared by Kruskal-Wallis one way ANOVA, followed by Mann Whitney rank sum test with different superscripts indicating significant differences ( $p < 0.05$ ).

On page 21, the first eight lines should now read:

leucyl-phenylalanine (FMLP, Sigma) were added to the bottom half of chambers and were separated from PBMCs by 3  $\mu$ m polycarbonate mounted adjacent to an 8  $\mu$ m polycarbonate sparse-pore filter (Nuclepore). Following 45-60 mins incubation at 37°C, during which time PBMCs migrating through the 8  $\mu$ m filter sparse-pore filter were trapped on the surface of the underlying 3 $\mu$ m filter, cells were fixed by addition of 1 ml of 10% formalin and quantified by manual counting after staining with Mayer's haematoxylin. Mean cell numbers ( $\pm$  s.d.) Of triplicate measurements were made for each test sample.